

# SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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## DIRECTORY.

### CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Baptist—Services first Sunday and Sunday night in every month and Saturday night preceding. W. P. Bennett, pastor.  
Cumberland Presbyterian—Services second Sunday in each month—Rev. James Barnett, pastor.  
M. E. Church South—Services third Sunday in every month. W. W. Cook, pastor.  
Methodist Episcopal—Services fourth Sunday and Sunday night in each month—Rev. J. A. Humphrey, pastor.  
Calvin Baptist School every Sunday morning at half past eight o'clock.

### COUNTY DIRECTORY.

#### CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. James Stuart, Judge, Owensboro.  
A. L. Morton, Clerk, Hartford.  
C. W. Phillips, Sheriff, Hartford.  
G. W. Banger, Hartford, S. P. Taylor, Beaver Dam, E. L. Cooper, Fordville, S. L. Fulkerson, Centerville.  
Court begins second Mondays in February and November, and continues three weeks each term.

#### CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon. J. A. Murray, Judge, Cloverport.  
Hon. Joseph H. Barrett, Attorney, Owensboro.  
H. L. Wise, Attorney, Hartford.  
Court begins on first Mondays in April and October and continues two weeks each term.

#### COUNTY COURT.

Hon. W. P. Gregory, Judge, Hartford.  
Capt. Sam. E. Cox, Clerk, Hartford.  
J. P. Sanderford, Attorney, Hartford.  
Court begins on the first Monday in every month.

#### QUARTERLY COURT.

Begin on the 3rd Mondays in January, April, July and October.

#### COURT OF CLAIMS.

Begin on the first Mondays in January and October.

#### OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

J. J. Leach, Assessor, Cromwell.  
J. Smith, Treasurer, Springfield.  
J. H. Brown, Sheriff, Springfield.  
R. P. Rowe, School Commissioner, Hartford.

#### MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 1.

	Mar	June	Sept	Dec
H. H. H. H.	1	1	1	1
COOL SPRINGS DISTRICT—NO. 2.				
A. N. Brown	21	21	21	21
D. J. Wilcox	21	21	21	21

CENTERTOWN DISTRICT—NO. 3.

	Mar	June	Sept	Dec
A. T. Coburn	21	21	21	21
W. P. H. H.	21	21	21	21

BELL'S STORE DISTRICT—NO. 4.

	Mar	June	Sept	Dec
B. H. Newton	13	13	13	13
S. Woodward	13	13	13	13

SHIRAZ DISTRICT—NO. 5.

	Mar	June	Sept	Dec
J. L. Burton	9	9	9	9
C. W. R. C.	9	9	9	9

ELLIS DISTRICT—NO. 6.

	Mar	June	Sept	Dec
J. S. McElroy	11	11	11	11
James M. H.	11	11	11	11

HARTFORD DISTRICT—NO. 7.

	Mar	June	Sept	Dec
A. B. Bennett	18	18	18	18
J. H. P. C.	18	18	18	18

NEWELL DISTRICT—NO. 8.

	Mar	June	Sept	Dec
Melvin Taylor	27	27	27	27
Samuel Austin	27	27	27	27

NEWELL DISTRICT—NO. 9.

	Mar	June	Sept	Dec
John M. Leach	21	21	21	21
T. L. Allen	21	21	21	21

NEWELL DISTRICT—NO. 10.

	Mar	June	Sept	Dec
John A. Bennett	6	6	6	6
R. G. W. C.	6	6	6	6

NEWELL DISTRICT—NO. 11.

	Mar	June	Sept	Dec
J. S. Yates	13	13	13	13
S. H. H.	13	13	13	13

CONSTABLES.

A list of the Constables of Ohio County and their Post Office addresses:

CANBY DIST. NO. 1.  
W. W. E. E., Centerville.  
COOL SPRINGS DIST. NO. 2.  
I. A. Brown, Rockport.  
CENTERTOWN DIST. NO. 3.  
M. A. C. C., Centerville.  
BELL'S STORE DIST. NO. 4.  
D. A. Webb, Bellsville.  
SHIRAZ DIST. NO. 5.  
J. L. H. H., Fordville.  
ELLIS DIST. NO. 6.  
V. A. V., Centerville.  
HARTFORD DIST. NO. 7.  
W. L. M. M., Beaver Dam.  
NEWELL DIST. NO. 8.  
E. W. W., Centerville.  
NEWELL DIST. NO. 9.  
T. J. K. K., Centerville.  
NEWELL DIST. NO. 10.  
T. J. K. K., Centerville.  
NEWELL DIST. NO. 11.  
V. A. V., Centerville.

POLICE COURTS.

Hartford—F. P. Morgan, Judge, second Monday in January, April, July and October.  
Beaver Dam—E. W. Cooper, Judge, first Saturday in January, April, July and October.  
Centerville—A. P. Morgan, Judge, second Saturday in January, April, July and October.  
Centerville—J. W. D. D., Judge, last Saturday in March, June, September and December.  
Centerville—Daniel T. T., Judge, last Saturday in March, June, September and December.  
Hamilton—J. W. L. L., Judge, post-office address Melville, courts held third Saturday in January, April, July and October.  
Rockport—J. W. D. D., Judge, courts held first Wednesday in January, April, July and October.

LODGE MEETINGS.

A. Y. M.

HARTFORD LODGE, NO. 156.

Meets third Monday night in each month. W. H. MOORE, W. M.  
H. WEINSHIMER, Secy.

R. A. M.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER, NO. 110.

Meets second Monday night in each month. M. E. A. B. BAIRD, H. P. Comp. H. WEINSHIMER, Secy.

I. O. O. F.

HARTFORD LODGE NO. 158.

Meets in Taylor Hall, Hartford, Ky., on the Second and Fourth Saturday evenings in each month. The fraternity are cordially invited to visit us when convenient for them to do so.  
L. BARRETT, N. G. W. M. P. P. S. Sec. B. F. BERRYMAN, D. D. G. M.

I. O. G. T.

HARTFORD LODGE NO. 12.

Meets in Taylor Hall, Hartford, Ky., every Thursday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to members of the Order to visit us, and all such will be made welcome.

CLAUDE J. YAGER, W. C. T.  
JOHN S. YACHT, W. Sec.  
GROSS WILLIAMS, L. O.

LIGHTFOOT & WEDDING.

Physicians & Surgeons.

Tender their Professional Services to the citizens of Fordville and vicinity, and all.

# THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."

VOL. 4.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FEB. 27, 1878.

NO. 8.

## IN SCHOOL DAYS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Still sits the school-house by the road,  
A ragged, ragged sunning;  
Around it still the sunbeams grow,  
And blackberry vines are running.  
Within the master's desk is seen,  
Deep scorched by rays official;  
The varying floor, the battered seats,  
The jack-knife's carved initial;  
The charcoal frescoes on the wall;  
His downy hair full of griefing;  
The feet that, creeping slow to school,  
Went storming out to playing!

Long years ago a winter sun  
Shone over it at setting;  
Lit up its western window panes,  
And low eaves' icy fretting.  
It touched the tangled, golden curls,  
And brown eyes full of grieving;  
Of one who still her step delayed,  
When all the school was leaving.  
For near her stood the little boy  
Her child-like hand holding;  
His cap pulled low upon a face  
Where pride and shame were mingled.  
Pushing with restless feet the snow  
To right and left he lingered,  
As restlessly her tiny hands  
The blue checked apron flung.

He saw her lift her eyes; he felt  
Her child-like hand holding;  
And heard the trembling of her voice,  
As if a fault confessing.  
"I'm sorry that I spell the word;  
I hated the war of the giants—  
Because—the brown eyes lower fell—  
Because, you see, I love you!"

Still memory to a gray haired man  
That sweet child-face is glowing;  
Dear girl! the grasses on her grave  
Have long years been growing.

He lives to learn, in life's hard school,  
How few who pass above him,  
Lament their triumph and his loss  
Like her—because they love him.

FRAGMENTS OF THE EARLY HISTORY  
OF OHIO COUNTY.

BY H. D. TAYLOR.

CHAPTER XLII.

During the appearance of unlimited  
prosperity in 1816, George Madison was  
elected Governor, and Gabriel Slaughter  
Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky with-  
out any political excitement. Madison,  
however, died in a few months after his  
election, and could be politicians soon ex-  
plained the fact that there are always two  
sides to a question, however plain it may  
be, for not without and the apparent  
plain provisions of the Constitution, that  
the Lieut. Gov. should fill the office of  
Governor during the unexpired  
term, yet the question of a new election  
was raised and debated with great zeal  
and power, on stamps, at cross roads, in  
taverns, and debating societies, as though  
the destiny of the country depended on  
the question.

The truth was that the office of Lieut-  
enant-Governor had been looked upon  
as a kind of figure-head to the govern-  
ment of little use, honor or responsibility;  
and was voted for by the people  
with that understanding; but when a  
man whose qualifications for Governor  
had never been weighed or investigated  
by the people, became invested with that  
office by death, it was thought an over-  
rage, and readily seized upon by would be  
great men to stir up the question of a  
new election. The question, however,  
was suppressed by a large majority of  
the Legislature, and Slaughter permitted  
to fill the unexpired term, doing which  
there was no political excitement until  
the great financial panic sprang up in  
1819-20, of which an account has been  
given in a former chapter.

The financial distress of that period  
perhaps surpassed the present financial  
pressure, with dissimilar features of the  
present day. It was mostly the farming  
and laboring class that constituted the  
debtors, and the mechanics and traders  
who constituted the creditors. Little  
property was then exempt from execu-  
tion, and no rat hole of honor through a  
court of bankruptcy by which villains  
could escape. The debtor had to come  
up and pay his debt, and he was into frag-  
ments by the due process of law. Ohio  
county perhaps was among the greatest  
sufferers, owing to the great fall in to-  
bacco; but the distress was universal,  
and the best and wisest men were an-  
xious to give the people relief.

At this distant day it is hard to deter-  
mine the wisdom or folly of the relief  
laws of that period, from the fact that it  
is not now known what would have been  
the result to the community had no such  
laws been passed; the result might have  
been worse to the country than what  
really did take place; had the creditor  
relentlessly pursued the debtor he would  
have acquired all his property, but as the  
creditor, when he could not again put it  
on the market for want of purchasers,  
and the property would not have paid his  
Eastern debts, and would either have  
gone to waste or eat up the owner by  
paying taxes.

It is very true that the various valua-  
tion, and replevin laws aided greatly  
to increase the debt and burden of the  
debtor, but where the debtor was ener-  
getic and industrious he generally man-  
aged to struggle through to better times  
and save his property, but the indolent  
and unthrifty had finally to succumb.

In the meantime the old Common-  
wealth bank, which was established in  
1820-21 had flooded the State with a  
currency which, like the greenbacks of  
the late war, soon fell to fifty cents on  
the dollar, but as the Legislature persisted  
in the wise policy of burning the notes  
as fast as paid into the treasury, they  
soon began to rise in value so that by  
the time the banks were wound up that  
was at par with other bank paper, and

the bank debtors had to pay large sums  
in other currency to liquidate their  
Commonwealth's bank debts.

From the effects of the extended re-  
plevin, valuation, and right of redemp-  
tion laws, and the Commonwealth's bank  
paper, the public excitement had become  
so appalled by the time the Legislature  
of 1821 met there is little doubt but  
that the excitement would have died away on  
the failure of the attempt to remove the  
Judges of the Court of Appeals by ad-  
dress, had there not been other distur-  
bing causes besides their decision against  
the two years replevin law, brought be-  
fore them in the case of Lapsley against  
Brashear.

In the compact of separation between  
the State of Kentucky from her parent  
State, were certain clauses preserving the  
rights of Virginia land holders to their  
lands in Kentucky, these reservations  
came in frequent conflict with limitation  
and occupying claimant laws passed by  
Kentucky to relieve her citizens from the  
intolerable burdens of land litigation.  
Our Court of Appeals had given various  
decisions against these laws and establish-  
ing Virginia claims; these decisions  
were ranking in the minds of many and  
helped to fan the flame against the then  
Judges, Boyle, Mills, and Osley, and it  
was rather a combination of the de-  
bate with the squatter sovereignty ques-  
tion of 1821-5. The contests of that ses-  
sion may well be termed the war of the giants—  
and perhaps two more able State  
papers could not be found, than the  
answer of the judges when summoned  
before the Legislature and Rowan's re-  
sponse to that answer.

From the passage of the law establish-  
ing the new court, the relief and au-  
dient questions were entirely lost sight  
of, and the question was one of liberal  
and strict construction of the Constitu-  
tion; and powerful arguments were ad-  
vanced by each party—but it was plain  
that if the Legislature had the power to  
repeal the Court of Appeals act of office,  
it was at least an invasion of the spirit  
of the Constitution, the object of which  
was to create a court above the influence  
of popular excitement; and the people  
finally overlooked the errors of the  
court if any they had committed, and  
became convinced that an honest, fear-  
less judiciary was the main support of  
all good government—a principle we are  
at last losing sight of in the present day.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TEXAS LETTER.

HORSE BRANCH, DALLAS CO.,  
Texas, Jan. 1878.

Good morning, Mr. Herald. Glad to  
see your issue in the "Love Star Sheet."  
It is like meeting an old friend, when one  
has been absent among strangers for a  
long time. It brings to his mind many  
happy scenes of by-gone years, and  
makes one wish he could have been there  
to spend the holidays with old associates  
instead of with strangers in a strange  
land. But enough of that.

I commenced this letter for the pur-  
pose of answering many inquiries about  
Texas. I will commence by saying that  
Texas is a beautiful country. The scene  
is like looking at a picture; one  
never tires viewing it. The land is level  
or gently rolling prairie, interspersed  
with small skirts of timber along the  
margin of the streams. The water that  
courses down the streams is clear, limpid  
and sparkling, and ripples over gravelly  
or rocky beds, and glides along quite  
rapidly. There is a belt of black, sandy  
land 200 miles long and 100 miles that  
is very rich. This is a good farming  
country. The land produces wheat, corn,  
oats, barley, rye, millet, buckwheat, and  
all kinds of vegetables and fruits. I  
have seen everything growing here that  
grows in Kentucky, except bluegrass.  
Hoe, horse, cattle and sheep raising are  
all profitable. Winter wheat they require  
no feeding during winter, but little  
attention. We do not have all the luxu-  
ries of an older settled state, but we  
have plenty; and best of all we have  
health. Farming pays very well, wheat  
pays the best. The country only needs  
muscle to make it one of the most desir-  
able farming countries in the Union.  
The winters are short, and it requires  
but little feed to keep the stock, for the  
farm grazing is good at this writing.  
Fencing is cheap, costing about 65 cents  
a rod. My object in writing is not to al-  
lure any one to break up and come here.  
If they contemplate coming my advice is  
come and see for yourself first, and make  
a careful examination and then you are  
better able to judge of how you will like  
it. A great many persons come here to  
Dallas and stay only a day or so, and go  
away dissatisfied and abuse Texas for  
everything they can think of, when, if  
they had but gone a few miles in the  
country they would have been well pleased.  
There the beautiful farms,  
magnificent churches and commodious  
school houses greet them on every hand,  
better, too, than many of them were  
used to in the older States. There is one  
thing we do not need here—kid glove  
gentry. The country is overstocked  
with them already. A great many per-  
sons come here expecting to get rich  
without any exertion, but fail as they  
do everywhere else. If a man comes  
here with the intention of farming or  
stock raising, and will lay hold in earnest,  
he will certainly succeed. Farming  
pays better here than in any country I  
know of. I will give you readers the  
average crops for the last five years,  
with market prices:

Wheat, 14 bu. per acre, at 90 cents.  
Corn, 30 bu. per acre at 50 cents.  
Oats, 60 bu. per acre, at 30 cents.  
Barley, 40 bu. per acre, at 25 cents.  
Millet, 14 tons per acre, at \$10 per ton.  
Cotton, 350 lbs. lint at 10 cents.

Milk cow and calf, \$30.  
Four year old steers \$20 to \$25.  
I must close this somewhat lengthy  
letter, and wish you and all my old  
friends a happy and prosperous year in  
1878.  
R. A. TAYLOR.

---  
Mount Etna Letter.  
Mount Etna, Feb. 15, 1878.  
Editor Herald.

We send you greeting from this vicin-  
ity. Your valuable paper is read by  
many of the citizens of this neighbor-  
hood, and highly appreciated, and why  
is it that everybody in the county who  
can read is not the happy recipient of so  
newspaper paper needs to be explained. I  
would cheerfully pay double the sub-  
scription price sooner than have it ejected  
from the family circle. My little girls,  
respectively eight and ten years of age,  
read it with intense interest, and regret  
that they are not so situated as to get it  
at an earlier date from the press. I trust  
the time is not far distant when every  
farmer in the county will be a subscrib-  
er. Then it will be, that we will have  
better farmers and more intelligent, use-  
ful citizens. All persons who would be  
useful members of society, should be  
careful what they read, and properly dis-  
gest the same. So I find, while the  
Herald, "in the main," is devoted to the  
farming class, it also contains other com-  
positions calculated to expand the young  
and tender minds of children and tend to  
advance their interests in a moral as well  
as intellectual point of view.

I have been unwell for several days,  
and am hardly able to be up at this  
writing. I trust I will sufficiently im-  
prove so as to meet with our teachers on  
the 22d in Hartford. I hope the teachers  
will turn out en-masse, that we may  
have a good time, and at our next meet-  
ing realize the practical utility of thor-  
ough organization.

Messrs. Rowe and Taylor, committee  
on programme, will come, I hope, pre-  
pared with programme of arrangements,  
as they are so situated as to confer with  
each other before our meeting.  
Success to the Herald.  
E. F. TILFORD.

No Creek Letter.  
No Creek, Feb. 13.

During the past week I have lectured  
several times and taken one hundred  
names to Murphysburg. J. C. Park, eq.  
of this county, took a trip with me to  
I-lan Station, McLean county, via  
Pleasant Hill, Buck Creek Church and  
Livermore. He is young in the cause,  
as well as years, but is old in thought,  
logical in argument and eloquent in  
speech.

I am closing my years pastorate on  
No Creek charge, and as I take the  
parting hand, a sad thought passes  
through my mind. Perhaps we may  
never meet in time again.

Truly,  
J. T. PENDER.

Point Pleasant Letter.  
Point Pleasant, Feb. 4.

The undersigned being so fortunate as  
to be a subscriber to your splendid paper,  
possessing qualities which are useful and  
esteemed, precious to all who read it, and  
by being such had the inimitable privi-  
lege of competing for your very liberal  
gold premiums, so I had the good luck  
to get one gold V.

With thanks I accept the kind and  
generous offer of your friend Col. I. B.  
Nall, to send his journal one year to those  
who got first premiums, and six months  
to those taking second premiums. Hoping  
that all persons who got premiums  
will remember Mr. Nall for his kindness,  
I am, respectfully,  
GEORGE W. PATTERSON.

WE ONLY BEGIN TO LIVE WHEN WE  
DIE.

From the Rambler.

This paradox is worthy of a due  
consideration, for it is that upon which  
depends the welfare and prosperity of  
future generations. The example we  
set while living will be imitated by our  
successors; and if we perform any  
great and good deeds, which merit  
some eulogy, while we are living, they  
will be extolled by the rising generation;  
and our influence will continue to  
grow instead of being diminished. No  
man has ever lived and passed off the  
stage of life without exerting an  
influence. It matters not what course  
he has pursued, his name does not fol-  
low him to the tomb, and there re-  
main forever in obscurity. As soon as  
his body is placed in the cold and  
silent grave, his name wields a greater  
influence upon his followers.

Men are of varied dispositions. And  
each and every man successively imi-  
tates his predecessor who has led a  
course of life that is agreeable to his  
nature. We see examples of this all  
around us. We notice those who are  
ambitious to follow in the footsteps of  
Demosthenes and Cicero, who have  
long since died, and are yet immortal.  
And we notice those who have a de-  
sire to become famous as great war-  
riors and generals, are invariably try-  
ing to imitate Alexander and Napo-  
leon Bonaparte in their modes of war-  
fare.

And as we wield such influence af-  
ter death, it is of the utmost impor-  
tance, that we should direct our minds  
in the right channel, and strive to fol-  
low the right course through life, that  
we may set a bright example for the  
rising generations. If we abandon  
ourselves to worldly appetites, and lead  
a dissolute course, we set an example

that will undoubtedly be followed by  
some of our successors. As it is an  
indisputable fact that our followers are  
governed by our actions, it is of the  
greatest importance that we should act  
to promote their happiness and pros-  
perity. That we should work to pro-  
mote the peace and happiness of those  
who are to trace our footsteps in the  
sands of time, is a sacred duty we  
should endeavor to perform. And  
whenever we deviate from the right  
path and lead a reckless life, we are  
doing something which is, not only  
calculated to destroy our happiness but  
the happiness and peace of our follow-  
ers. Therefore, let us strive to attain  
a bright name while living, and it will  
be still brighter in ages to come.  
A. L. ROWE.

---  
THE IMPROVERISHED MIND.

It has been truly said, "That the  
mind as well as the body demands its  
proper food." And the mind that is  
deprived of its requisite food, like the  
body, is impoverished. The mind is  
naturally inclined to seek for knowl-  
edge, and would develop itself if al-  
lowed to subsist on the food which was  
intended for its development. But  
when it is deprived of this, and al-  
lowed to indulge in debauchery, licen-  
tiousness, or other low principles, it  
will become languid and debased, and  
the mind may be led so far astray that  
its nature becomes perverted. If the  
body is deprived of that which is nec-  
essary for its sustenance for a long  
period, all relief is lost for the diet  
that is essentially necessary for its sus-  
tenance. So it is with the mind, if it  
has been deprived of its proper food,  
it loses all relish for sound matter  
which is calculated to expand and de-  
velop it. The impoverished mind  
may be greatly improved, if per-  
mitted to have free access to litera-  
ture, of the proper kind; such as our  
school books, and other authentic  
books calculated to lead us in the right  
path, and to promote our peace and  
happiness hereafter. We are often  
tempted with things that cause us to  
violate the principle of morality when  
our minds become impoverished; and  
the more it is depressed the greater  
the temptation is to do evil.

The nature of the mind in many re-  
spects is analogous to the body; for  
if the body is fed on fine delicacies,  
and deprived of that food which is cal-  
culated to strengthen, it loses all re-  
lish for strong diet; so it is with the  
mind, if permitted to subsist on that  
kind of food as novels and other trifling  
reading, it loses relish for that which  
is necessary for its development. We  
should not indulge in reading of this  
kind; for we reap no benefit from it.  
But the mental qualities which have  
been referred to, constituting an ac-  
tive and attentive mind should be care-  
fully cultivated by all who desire their  
mental improvement. The man who  
has cultivated them with adequate  
care, habitually exercises a process of  
improvement and is equally a source of  
improvement and of refined enjoyment.  
W. C. R.

---  
EDUCATION.

From the Rambler.

The word education is so often used  
that we hear it without due considera-  
tion of its vast meaning. As gener-  
ally understood, education consists of  
going to school a certain length of  
time, where a number of books are  
committed to memory, and then the  
work is finished. It is a knowledge  
complete? I think not. A knowledge  
of books is not education. It is only  
an introduction, at most, that prepares  
us for further advancement in knowl-  
edge. It is of great value in different  
ways. It is a continuous source of  
pleasure, for we can read the interest-  
ing books and newspapers, and under-  
stand them. Education, besides be-  
ing a source of pleasure to the body,  
by which we may obtain great wealth,  
it is a treasure of which all should be  
proud. And the schools of learning  
should be better cared for in this  
country. A good education makes us  
companions with the greatest writers.  
It is through education that we can  
understand the writings of Shake-  
spere, Homer, Voltaire and other  
great writers. It is through education  
that we are better acquainted with the  
world in which we live.

---  
L. T. B.

A servant girl who had been taught  
economy, was asked if she had put  
any egg in the coffee, to which she  
astoundedly replied: "Yes! lots of  
it! The egg was bad and I knowed  
it was not worth saving."

---  
The Evansvillians recently paid  
Henry Ward Beecher \$750 to give  
them a lecture. They must have  
thought they needed it.

---  
A gushing but ungrammatical editor  
says: "We have received a basket of  
fine grapes



## THE HERALD.

JNO. P. BARRETT, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1878.

## The Whipping-Post.

We unhesitatingly avow ourselves opposed to the re-establishment of the whipping-post. To say that it is a relic of barbarism is only to utter a common expression, which has become common because everybody believes it. To mangle the human flesh by way of punishment, suggests the thumb-screws and rack of the inquisition, and calls to mind the paraphernalia of a torture-room. Experience has proven that cruel and unusual punishments are no more efficacious in the repression of crime than more humane measures. It was once the custom to execute eight and ten year old boys for stealing tin cups off from the public fountains, and to hang men and women for the wholesale for larceny, and for stealing alone an average of more than five hundred per year were executed in the city of London. Such cruel and unnecessary punishments at length became intolerable, and now there is an express constitutional provision against such punishments.

Why was it that putting men to death did not deter other men from stealing? Why does not the death penalty deter men from the crime of murder? To answer these questions would take more time and space than is now convenient. We suppose there is, and, indeed, know there is, much petty violation of law, but that hanging will stop it we do not believe; that mangle human flesh will stop it we do not believe. These things have been tried and have failed. So long as there is decadence in the country, so long will there be petty larceny—and we are by no means willing to admit that every person who commits a petty theft, is a natural-born thief, and beyond all reclamation. We oppose the whipping-post because it is a brutal and nauseating punishment, and when on the statute books was a dead letter because jurors would not assess the penalty and because officers would not inflict the punishment. To our mind it takes an unenviable degree of hard-heartedness to ply the lash into the quivering flesh of the quivering victim, even under the forms of law. We oppose the whipping-post because such an exhibition is degrading to the public morals, it is done publicly; and if done privately, less its intended effect, and degrades the individual. It is argued that many men would rather fly in a jail than not, especially in winter. The argument is utter nonsense. We never saw a man but who shuddered as he entered the prison cell, and never saw a man that would stay one moment after his doors were opened.

Many a lawyer, in defending some idle fellow, whom, one would suppose, had rather be in jail than out of it, will know how earnestly he has been entreated by his client not to let him go to jail. There is an instinct of freedom in high and low that makes confinement the most irksome punishment that can be inflicted. Confine a man beyond human voices and in thirty days he will beg to have his name called that he may hear a human voice.

Believing that men who commit petty offenses may outlive the act and become useful men, we deary any sort of punishment that forever attaches its mark like the brand of Cain, and becomes a living weight altogether out of proportion to the offense. Hanging and torture, whipping and slavery, are of the past—so let them remain.

We hope our Representatives will not place the State on the downward grade towards barbarism.

## The Bank Bill.

We have examined the bank bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, known as the "Bigger Bank Bill," and gives it our unqualified approval. The bill was introduced by Judge Bigger of Paducah, and has for its object the lavation of bank stock which heretofore has been exempt from the exception of a tax of fifty cents upon each share. We are at loss to conceive what plausible argument can be adduced against taxing a share in a bank worth one hundred dollars in the same manner and form and at the same rate that any other property or form of wealth is taxed which is of equal value. If a man owns a horse worth one hundred dollars he is taxed for county and town purposes or the value thereof. Now let him sell the horse and invest the one hundred dollars in a bank and let him pay no tax. Now, why? If we say that it is because he is a banker, then it will be urged that we are appealing to the prejudices of the people. Well, if that is not the reason will some one, pray, give us the reason? When a man can contentedly sit down with a million dollars in a bank, and not pay a farthing to keep up the county or town in which he lives, we think it high time to make some sort of an appeal to somebody to correct this inequality of taxation. We regard bank stock, railroad stock, or any other kind of stock just as we do any other kind of property, liable to the same burdens,

subject to the same equality of taxation, and to be taxed at the same rate that other property is taxed for State, county and town purposes. The bill is well guarded. The owner of bank stock pays on the stock where he lives, not where the bank is located. Here, before a man who had money loaned in Louisville would escape taxation there because no one ever saw him in Louisville, and when called upon at Hartford the same man would solemnly declare that he was only taxable in Louisville, and thus escaping tax altogether. The cashier of each bank is directed to keep a sworn list of the shareholders, with the value of the stock at all times accessible for inspection by the town or city assessor. The collecting officer has a right to sue for the tax assessed, and the cashier is directed to keep out of any dividend declared an amount equal to the tax levied, and in event of failure so to do, the bank is liable. There are other provisions which are intended to enforce the act, which we will not now notice.

We hope the Senate will pass the bill. It is right, fair, equitable and just.

The Greenbacks held their convention at Toledo and adopted the name of National Party, repudiated all of the old parties and adopted a straight-out Greenback platform. Gen. Sam. F. Carey and Blanton Duncan ventilated themselves to their heart's content. Why such an organization is thought necessary, in view of the fact that the Democratic party is giving all the aid and support to the measures of relief for the country demanded, we are at a loss to conceive. Our Senators and Representatives in Congress are supporting the identical measures for which they clamor and have adopted in their platform, and are battling step by step the unrighteous demands of the bond-holding shysters. The only possible hope of the country to bring relief and re-establish a plentiful and sound currency; give life, hope and energy to a despairing people, is in the Democratic organization that has already accomplished wonders, and in the interests of the nation steadily devotes all her energies.

## The Appellate Judgeship.

From an editorial notice in the Owensboro Examiner, published elsewhere, it will be seen that Hon. W. N. Sweeney is now unquestionably a candidate for the Appellate Judgeship. It will be remembered that he accepted the flattering call made upon him by a large number of the Owensboro bar, only upon the condition that Judge Lindsay would not be a candidate for re-election. It is now certain that Judge Lindsay will not be a candidate, and hence Mr. Sweeney is now in for the race. The Examiner's notice, while very complimentary, does not enlarge upon Mr. Sweeney's ability, efficiency and energy. He is undoubtedly well qualified.

The Democratic State Convention of Indiana, on the 20th inst. at Indianapolis, was one of the largest ever assembled in the State, and was presided over by ex-Governor Hendricks, who, upon taking the chair, made one of his able and sensible speeches, placing himself clearly in position with the party of his own State, and in line with the Democracy of the whole Union, for in this speech his views are not to be mistaken, and all the efforts to place him in a doubtful position on the financial question have signally failed. He is sternly with the great masses of the people to day as Senator Voorhees or any of the distinguished men of the party, and is the prospective President of the United States.

With great unanimity the Convention nominated Col. Shanklin, editor of the Evansville Courier, for Secretary of State. He is able and successfully battled for his party, and will carry an influence into the canvass that will secure success. The other nominations were equally strong, and with the meritorious platform, the old Hoosier State will come out of the battle covered all over with an additional glory, of which any State may feel proud, envy and emulate.

When the news of the passage of the Silver Bill through both Houses of Congress, reached London, instead of our bonds depreciating and being shipped back home by the ship load, as stated for fact by John Sherman, they actually advanced in value. The Senate has voted to extend the Session beyond the sixty days limit and the House has the same thing under advisement and will probably not adjourn now and leave so many important measures not acted upon.

The Greenback Convention met at Toledo, Ohio, last Friday, and effected an organization and adopted a platform of principles. Judge B. L. D. Guffy of Morgantown was in attendance and was accorded positions on several important committees. The platform contains thirteen planks which we will give to our readers hereafter—not having space this week.

The Examiner is mistaken in the number of entries for the Appellate Judgeship. Judge Caswell Bennett is in the ring, and he will not be the hindmost horse, by a jugful.

William H. Hillsman, Livermore, MeLean county, Ky., was born in Amelia county, Virginia, on the 15th July, 1819. He received his early education at different academies in the counties of Amelia and Powhatan, Virginia—attended Hampton Sidney College of that State, and was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1843, and subsequently attended the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1850 and 1851. He has been practicing medicine ever since in connection with farming and the drug business. He was elected President of the Green River Medical Association in 1872 and of the MeLean County Medical Society in 1876. Up to 1860 he was an old line Whig, since which time he has been a zealous Democrat, and as the Democratic nominee, was elected in August last to represent MeLean county in the General Assembly of Kentucky.—Frankfort Yeoman.

## Hon. J. A. McNeel.

Representative of the Second Kentucky District, made his maiden speech a few days since, which we hear highly complimented. We have not yet seen a copy of it, and regret we can not give a synopsis of its points. Mr. McNeel is serving his first session, and of course has not felt disposed to push himself toward the front. But he will get there in time. He has talents, acquisitions, studies, habits, energy of character, and every element necessary to a successful politician and useful statesman.—Washington Correspondent Elizabethtown News.

"Now if our legislators will make a six per cent. interest law, repeal the bonded and redemption laws, petition Congress to repeal the bankrupt act in full, establish the old whipping post law for petty larceny, and then take a drink of whisky, and come home and let these mud crabs, such as Burns, Green river and Tradeswater river run on, and not offer any objections at all, they will enter a favor. 'Corro Gordo' is settled, so in the words of the prophet 'Let us have peace' this spring."—Princeton Banner.

The Danville Local has been enlarged to six columns and is well filled with witty, humorous paragraphs and local items. It is only eight weeks old and if it keeps on growing at this rate it will be a mammoth sheet pretty soon. Boyle & Nichols are at the helm, and will send you the Local for \$1.00 per annum.

The Mayfield Democrat says, that Hon. W. N. Sweeney was present on County Court day, Monday 18th. A large crowd was in attendance. It adds, "His remarks were listened to attentively and we think he made a favorable impression on his hearers."

Kentucky coal yesterday achieved quite a triumph over the Pittsburgh product. The McHenry Company, of this city, was awarded a contract for 400,000 bushels of coal to be furnished the Short-Line.—Courier-Journal.

Talking about big salaries, it seems from the investigation that Judge Price, City Judge of Louisville, gets \$8,845 and the City Clerk \$9,800. Cut 'em down Mr. Lawmakers.

Our Senator, S. E. Hill, has passed a bill through the Senate to maintain a graded school in our town. Hurrah for Hill! Now will our people carry out the provision of the bill? or will they still slumber on in their "Rip Van Winkle" style, just as they have been doing for the last half century?

Hon. J. F. Clay, of Henderson, is announced as a candidate for Congress. He is a native of Henderson—has served one term in the State Senate, and is a very intelligent, sensible worthy young man.

J. L. Allen, of Boyle county, has been called upon to become a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The bill granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war, has passed both Houses of Congress.

Speaker Turner's bill to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons, passed the House last week.

Hon. C. T. Allen, of Caldwell county, is a candidate for Congress in the First District.

## Holy Father Leo XIII.

The Courier-Journal is informed by the Rev. Father Cesar Caccibianchi that the newly-elected Pope has many qualities similar to the late Holy Father Pius IX. He is a well educated man, and, at the same time, amiable. He is not aristocratic, but popular, and very generous to the poor. Rev. Father Cesar Caccibianchi was born in Italy, and he had the pleasure of seeing the present Pope, in the city of Todi, while he (Father Cesar) was a student at that place. At that time the present Pope was Cardinal Bishop of Perugia. In the year 1857, this same Father Cesar was favored to see him at Agnani. The new Pope was born at Carpineto, near the city of Agnani, and in 1857 visited his old home and remained in the Convent of the Minor Conventuals of St. Francis during his stay. Father Cesar was at that time a student in that place, and had the happiness of forming his acquaintance. Now Cardinal Peci, as Pontiff governs the whole Roman Catholic Church.

On good authority it is stated that Pope Leo XIII. was not chosen by adoration, but by the requisite majority of the Conclave; that Cardinal Bilio having declined to be a candidate, his parishans, numbering nine Cardinals, gave their votes for Cardinal Peci; that when the votes were counted, all the Cardinals knelt at the feet of the Pope, and that this act has been construed as an election by adoration.

## Hon. W. N. Sweeney.

[Owensboro Examiner.]

This gentleman is now unquestionably a candidate for the Appellate Judgeship, and left his home in this city on the 14th instant, to open the canvass of the District. As the District comprises a large territory—9 counties—Mr. Sweeney must, of necessity, be a comparative stranger to a great number of people who will be called on to cast their votes for Appellate Judge in the coming election, and we think, therefore, that a brief biographical sketch of the gentleman would be inappropriate. He was born in Casey county, Ky., on the 15th day of May, 1822, and will consequently be forty-six years of age on his next birthday. His father was the Clerk of the Courts of Casey for a number of years, and had been a lawyer. It was in the office of his father, and under his tuition as his deputy, that he acquired the rudiments of the law, and a thorough knowledge of legal forms. He completed his legal studies in the office of a brother-in-law—McDonnell Fogle, an eminent lawyer of Liberty, the county seat of Casey. On the 4th of May, 1853, the day before he attained his majority, he arrived in Owensboro, where he has ever since resided. At that time the Owensboro bar was full, and amongst its members were some of the ablest lawyers in Kentucky. It would have been natural to suppose that one so young and inexperienced as Mr. Sweeney then was, would be able to cope with such lawyers, and that he would be destined to the long and tedious watching common with young lawyers at such a bar. But his very earliest efforts demonstrated that he was possessed of a fund of legal learning far in advance of his years, and aptitude and skill in the use of it which made him a formidable competitor, even of the ablest and most experienced members of the bar. These qualities and acquirements to which were added indomitable energy, and an unequalled skill and rapidity in the mechanical part of his profession, immediately attracted the attention of the people; and business flowed in upon him so rapidly, that in a young man's life he was able to support a family, and to get a fair start. Mr. Sweeney had a full and lucrative practice, and was regarded as among the ablest lawyers at the bar. This position he has held up to this time, and from the beginning of his career in Owensboro to the present, his life has been one of almost unremitting study and labor in his profession; and we venture the assertion, that the records of our courts will show that he has compassed as much work within the time as can be exhibited in the same manner by any other lawyer in Kentucky. If it can be appropriately said of any one, that he is a natural lawyer, we think it can of Mr. Sweeney for the law, as is demonstrated by his great success, and the common sentiment of the people and the bar, is a science peculiarly fitted to his genius. Mr. Sweeney is just now in the prime of his manhood, possessing a fine constitution in the enjoyment of excellent health, he has all the physical requisite to undergo the onerous labor which the present crowded state of the docket of the Appellate Court imposes upon the judges.

In politics Mr. Sweeney has always been a thorough Democrat, and while he has not been a politician, he has done much to build up the Democratic strength and maintain the unity of his party in Daviess county. He has never aspired to office before, except on two occasions. He was elected County Attorney for Daviess county in 1854, and to Congress in 1868. He discharged the duties of representative in Congress in a highly creditable manner, but he evidently had no political ambition, for when he could, without probable opposition, have been re-elected to Congress, he declined the honor and returned to his profession.

Mr. Sweeney has already several opponents, all reputed to be learned lawyers and highly honorable gentlemen; and nothing we have said of Mr. Sweeney is intended to prejudice the claims of any other one of the candidates.

## The New Liquor Bill.

The following is the new liquor law as it passed both Houses of the Legislature. Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That section 10 of chapter 20, article 35, title, "Crimes and Punishment," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That it shall not be lawful for any persons having a license to sell spirits, vinous or malt liquors by the drink, to sell, give or loan any such liquors, or the mixture of either, knowingly to any person who is an inebriate, or in the habit of becoming intoxicated or drunk by the use of any such liquors or to suffer or permit any such persons to drink of such liquors, or the mixture of either, in the bar-room, saloon, or in or upon any tenement or premises in his possession or under his control. Any one so offending shall be subject to a fine of fifty dollars for each offense, to be recovered by indictment of a grand jury in any court of competent jurisdiction, or by warrant before the county judge or a justice of the peace of the county in which the offense was committed; and the person so found guilty shall also be deemed as having forfeited all the provisions of the law relating to this act, shall, together with his sureties on his bond, be liable to a civil action for damages by the wife, or the father, or the mother, or the child of such inebriate, or persons so in the habit of becoming intoxicated or drunk, in which punitive damages may be assessed.

Sec. 3. That in addition to the fine aforesaid, the person who shall violate any of the provisions of the law relating to this act, shall, together with his sureties on his bond, be liable to a civil action for damages by the wife, or the father, or the mother, or the child of such inebriate, or persons so in the habit of becoming intoxicated or drunk, in which punitive damages may be assessed.

Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect and be in force from the date of passage. The following amendments to section 3 were passed.

"Provided however, That the person so selling shall not be liable to civil action to the wife, father, or other relative, unless written notice, forbidding such sale, has been given the person, so selling prior to the offense complained of."

"Provided such action shall be brought within one year from the time the cause of action has occurred, and not after."

## Good Corn and Tobacco.

On February 1 the editor of the Hartford (Ohio county) Herald distributed to the patrons of that paper \$105 in gold as premiums for the two great staples, corn and tobacco. The fair was held in the court-house in Hartford, Ky., and drew quite a large crowd of the best farmers in that section. The samples of corn were each thirty ears, and of tobacco ten pounds. About two hundred samples were entered, and a finer display has rarely been seen in Kentucky. The premiums were offered a year ago, which caused many farmers to send abroad for the best seeds they could get in order to grow the crops with which to compete. Thus the good display was not accidental, but wholly consequent upon a determination brought about by Col. Barrett's offer of the premiums as above mentioned. There is no doubt that the farmers who competed for these premiums have increased their crops either in yield or quality. If this had been generally done, and the increase but five per cent, the benefit to the county would have been about \$25,000.

A prominent English agricultural paper is led to believe that the science of agriculture is progressing, and bases its supposition on the fact that farmers are taking more interest in fairs and exhibitions of agricultural products than ever before. This is a good indication that in Kentucky, too, we are on the up-grade of improvement.—Courier-Journal.

## Favorite Publications.

FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY CORNER.—This beautiful periodical, the best American Family Journal, Story paper and House Friend, has been the successful rival of all the weekly journals for the past thirteen years. It gained a place in the minds and hearts of our people, and now the name of its patrons is Legion.

This year the "Chimney Corner" seems to be better than ever. Its serial stories are of the most absorbing and lively character, of great power, true to life and full of merit, taking a wide range of subjects to please every member of a household. Its domestic stories are the mother, the charming love-story for the daughters, the more romantic for the young men, the solid novel for the older readers, and then we have stirring adventures for the boys and fairy-tales for the children.

Habberton, Howard, Robinson, De Forrest, Benedict, S. Annie Frost, Annie Thomas, Eva W. Pierce, and other authors, write its serial contributions. The subjects treated are of every variety. The illustrations are profuse and they are all beautiful. Short stories extremely interesting are completed in each number, while Biographical sketches, essays, fun, travel, natural history, legends, anecdotes, science, etc., make this publication one of the most entertaining in existence.

Every one steel engravings are frequently given away to its subscribers. The "Chimney Corner," sixteen pages, with eight pages of illustrations, printed on fine paper, is published every Monday, price only 10 cents annual subscription, \$4, post-paid. Address your orders to Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S JOURNAL, 16 pages, issued weekly, contains excellent pictures and full descriptions of the very latest styles of Ladies and Children's wear; useful information on family topics; select stories; beautiful illustrations of houses and furniture; and every variety of subjects; personal, fashionable, domestic, and society chat; amusing cartoons on the follies and foibles of the day; sparks of mirth, etc., etc. "Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal" is the most beautiful of all the ladies' papers. It should be found on the table of every lady in the land. Price 10 cents a copy; annual subscription, \$4, post-paid.

FRANK LESLIE'S PICTORIAL MONTHLY has made rapid strides as the rival of many aspirants to public favor. Its contributors are some of the best living writers. Every department of literature is represented in its columns. The amount of instruction, entertainment and amusement afforded by its articles, stories, and general miscellany contained in the 125 quarto pages of each number of this publication has been well appreciated. Every copy of the "Pictorial Monthly" is embellished with over 100 beautiful illustrations. Being the cheapest periodical of the kind in existence, and at the same time one of the most select and universally welcome, it must continue to increase in public favor, and rank with the publisher's "Sunday Magazine"—the highest among all our American monthlies. It is published on the 15th of each month. Price, 25 cents a number; subscription \$3, post-paid, per year. Address your orders to Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE is a beautiful work. It will interest, educate and cultivate minds as well as the most ordinary reader. It is the only Sunday magazine published in this country. Every number has 128 pages filled with the most select and fascinating literature, chosen from the serials by the editor (Dr. C. F. Deems, pastor of the Church of the Strangers) to stirring tales, general topics and essays, poetry, music, science, history, etc., in great variety. Each copy of this beautiful work has 100 exquisite engravings of the most interesting character. It has reached a circulation and popularity such as make it one of the marvels of periodical literature. It is indeed a beautiful work. Buy it and see for yourselves. Single copies are only 25 cents, and annual subscription price only \$3, post-paid. Address orders to FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

## Letter from No. 5.

No. 5, Ohio County, Ky., Feb. 21.

A good deal is being said already in regard to the coming election. Conjectures as to who the candidates will be—their prospects, &c., &c., are being made on all sides, and the character and standing of those already declared are being freely discussed by all. If a man wants the people to become thoroughly conversant with his political position, and also those of his ancestors, just let him declare himself a candidate for their suffrages, and without any further trouble on his part his wish will be gratified to the fullest extent.

Mr. Murphy Club met at No. 8 last Saturday night, where those assembled were addressed by that veteran worker in the cause, Rev. R. C. Taylor, after which a social number of names were added to our roll-book. The good work still "goes bravely on."

Mr. John Hendrix, formerly of this neighborhood, and recently "doubled," has removed to his farm near Rockport. While we deplore his absence from our midst, we congratulate his new neighbors on this acquisition to their number. As for ourselves (don't call us egotistical or referring to ourselves) we have despaired of ever getting married, and are trying resignedly to say with—somebody, "I don't know who."

The girls are already assigned, and I am a superfluous man.

CHALEY.

## DO YOU WANT TO BUY New Goods? Good Goods? NICE GOODS

For the Least Money? Then go at once to CROMWELL, AND VISIT THE—

## ISAAC MENDEL.

He is now receiving from the eastern markets, A FULL STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR WINTER WEAR.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,

He is selling at prices as low as can be found in any retail house in Kentucky. He only asks a trial to convince you that he means just what he says.

## BAER BROS. &amp; CO.

HAVE A FIRST-CLASS STOCK

OF

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions,

Fancy Goods, &c., in their store at J. Z.

Lewis' old stand, in

HARTFORD.

They also have a similar stock, with the

addition of a good assortment of Family

Groceries, Tinware, Stoves, Queensware,

Hardware

AND

Cutlery, at their Branch Store, in

BEAVER DAM.

These Goods were bought at rock-bottom

prices, and we

WILL POSITIVELY

sell them the same way. We can

FURNISH

anything desired, that is usually found in

a retail country store, and will sell as

cheap as any house in this part of the

world. We solicit

EVERY GIRL

and boy, man and child,

OLD MAID

and widow, every married woman

AND

UNMARRIED WOMAN

and everybody else of every sex, age

profession and occupation

IN OHIO COUNTY

to call and examine our stocks of goods,

AND

we also extend the invitation to persons

living in

ADJOINING COUNTIES.

We can and unobtainably sell you

A GOOD

outfit in Clothing cheaper than anybody

else is able to do, and we are determined to close out our

heavy stock regardless of prices. We

have the best and largest assortment of

Dry Goods in the county, and if any

HUSBAND

wishes to make his wife and children

happy, let him trade with us. It is no

trouble for us to wait on customers, and

we take pleasure in showing our goods

to any and everybody.

FREE OF CHARGE,

whether they may purchase or not

IF

you will give us a trial you will be pleased.

We have secured the services of Mr.

W. H. Lewis, at Beaver Dam, and

Mr. H. Willie Lewis, at Hartford, as

salesmen.

THEY WILL

be pleased to have their friends and

acquaintances call if they

ONLY

look through our stocks of goods, for

they feel assured that all who call

and examine will always

BUY THEIR

Groceries, Clothing, and everything

else in the

GOODS

line, at our

OF

us. Be sure to call on

THEM

before buying elsewhere. We guarantee

satisfaction. Respectfully,

BAER BROS. & CO.

H. W. LEWIS, Hartford,

W. H. BARNES, Beaver Dam,

Salesmen</



# THE HERALD.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.  
Charges for yearly advertisements will be collected quarterly.  
All advertisements inserted without specified time will be charged for until ordered out.  
Notices under head of "Preferred Local" Ten Cents per line.

Announcements of Marriages or Deaths not exceeding five lines, and notices of Preaching published gratis.  
Obituary Notices, Resolutions of Respect, and other similar notices, Five Cents per line.

Job work of every description done with neatness and dispatch, at city prices. We have a full line of job types, and a select patronage of the business community.  
**Arrival and Departure of the Mails.**  
The Western Mail leaves at 8 a. m., and arrives at 4 p. m.  
The Eastern Mail leaves at 12 m., and arrives at 12 m.  
Sulphur Springs, Fordville, Haynesville and Pelville leaves every Thursday at 8 a. m., and arrives Saturday at 3 p. m.  
The Owensboro mail, via Boda, Boda, Ford, Pleasant Ridge and Masonville leaves on Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m., and arrives Monday and Thursday at 10 p. m.  
The Centerton mail arrives at 6 a. m., and departs at 11 a. m. Wednesday. C. J. LAWTON, Postmaster.

## Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad Company.

TIME TABLE, No. 3.  
In effect January 1st, 1878.

••• Louisville.....	7:30 a. m.
••• Cecilia.....	7:40 a. m.
••• Leticia.....	8:45 a. m.
••• Ellettsville.....	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Owensboro.....	10:40 p. m.
Leave Owensboro.....	7:45 a. m.
Arrive Northville.....	12:35 p. m.
••• Hopkinsville.....	1:45 p. m.
••• Paducah.....	2:15 p. m.
••• Nashville.....	5:20 p. m.
••• Henderson.....	6:00 p. m.
••• Evansville.....	6:40 p. m.
Leave.....	7:50 p. m.
••• Nashville.....	9:45 a. m.
••• Northville.....	10:50 a. m.
••• Northville.....	12:00 p. m.
••• Princeton.....	12:55 p. m.
Arrive Elizabethtown.....	2:55 p. m.
GOING EAST.	
Leave Paducah.....	1:35 a. m.
••• Paducah.....	3:15 a. m.
Arrive Northville.....	12:30 p. m.
••• Hopkinsville.....	1:45 p. m.
••• Guthrie.....	2:40 p. m.
••• Paducah.....	3:30 p. m.
••• Henderson.....	6:00 p. m.
••• Evansville.....	6:40 p. m.
Leave.....	7:50 p. m.
••• Henderson.....	8:40 a. m.
••• Nashville.....	9:50 a. m.
••• Hopkinsville.....	11:01 a. m.
••• Northville.....	12:30 p. m.
Arrive Owensboro.....	3:00 p. m.
Leave Owensboro.....	7:05 a. m.
••• Beaver Dam.....	7:45 p. m.
••• Paducah.....	8:50 p. m.
Arrive Cecilia.....	2:45 a. m.
••• Louisville.....	6:05 p. m.
••• Elizabethtown.....	9:55 p. m.
Trains make close connections between Louisville and Cecilia. Trains Daily except	



